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A. S. WATSON & CO.
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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

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MARRIAGE.
On the 8th April, at Yokohama, J. H. ROSENTHAL, of Yokohama, to Miss GERTRUDE M. STEIN, of New York.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DESVOLUX ROAD.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 23RD APRIL, 1904

The chief sensation of the moment, as far as the war between Japan and Russia is concerned, is the resignation of Admiral ALEXIEFF, as announced in our London telegram published yesterday morning. REUTER's despatch appearing in another column to-day adds the information that the reason of this resignation is that Admiral ALEXIEFF finds himself "practically superseded, except in civil affairs" and that the appointment of Admiral Skrydloff, "who is notoriously hostile to him," was made without consulting him. It is to be gathered that the post which Admiral ALEXIEFF has resigned is the Viceroyalty of the Far East, that office with the pompous style which was given to him by the Tsar last year. His lesser command, that over the Russian squadron at Port Arthur, which he assumed temporarily after Admiral MAKAROFF's death on the 13th instant, he could not resign until Admiral SKRYDLOFF arrives to relieve him. We may conclude, therefore, that Viceroy ALEXIEFF wishes to cease to be Viceroy of the Far East. We see thus the curious spectacle of the man responsible for the war anxious to retire from his position before the war is more than two months and a half old. That he was so responsible we think that every fair-minded man must agree. Dr. DILLON in the March number of the *Contemporary Review* showed this very conclusively, but additional evidence can be found in abundance in the correspondence contained in the Japanese White-book which we noticed last week. It can hardly be doubted that the S. Petersburg Government sees now how Russia has been led by

her Viceroy into a war for which she was quite unprepared, for no other reason than that this Viceroy entirely misestimated the character and determination of the Japanese. Since war broke out and Russia began to suffer disasters, Viceroy ALEXIEFF has seen General KUROPAKIN appointed to supreme military command, and the unfortunate Admiral MAKAROFF to command of the fleet, the latter's death in battle being followed by the appointment of Admiral SKRYDLOFF. He sees on one side of him General KUROPAKIN, with whom his relations are not quite smooth, and on the other Admiral SKRYDLOFF, notoriously hostile, as we are told. So there remains to him but a civil position on which to keep up his high-sounding title of Viceroy. Nemesis has indeed overtaken him rapidly for his arrogance and his failure to grasp the situation. Since he came out to the Far East he has striven, with all the resources of Russian diplomacy and with the weight of his trusting Government behind him, to gain for Russia a position in North-east Asia from which she could dictate her terms instead of working, as in the past, by the aid of evasion and unsubstantiated promises. Whether he has actually dealt a death-blow to his country's hopes in this quarter of the world remains to be seen, but at least he has involved Russia in a war opening with humiliation and likely to end, at the very best, in a tremendous set-back to all progress, as well as in financial loss not easily estimated. The fault, of course, is partly that of those who singled out Admiral ALEXIEFF for so responsible a post, who, in Dr. DILLON's words, "set a blacksmith who is honest and industrious to repair a lady's watch." But that those who appointed him were deceived in him does not exonerate him from the charge of gross folly in misreading Japan's intentions as he did. It may be with the best intentions that he has betrayed his country; but there is no doubt of the fact of the betrayal. Not even a crushing land victory for Russia, complete enough to terminate the war, could justify him now.

To-day is St. George's Day.

The French mail of the 22nd March was delivered in London on the 21st inst.

Eighty-seven Army details arrived by the P. & O. ss. *Chusan* yesterday.

Mr. S. John Brodrick has decided against the abolition of Cooper's Hill Engineering College.

The Chinese *Honeymoon* reached its 1,000th performance at the Strand Theatre, London, last month.

Professor Simpson has gone out to Johannesburg, where there has been a serious outbreak of plague in the coolie location.

It was reported yesterday that a Chinese woman was found at Kowloon City wharf removing a Chinese corpse, dead from plague.

According to *Sport and Gossip*, Mr. Alec March is contemplating another visit to Shanghai at no very distant date. He is at present, we are announced recently, in India.

From the particulars given in the Civil Service Estimates for the coming financial year we learn provision is made for new British Consuls at Moukden, Antung, and Kungmou.

The shipments of Ceylon tea to Russia, says the *Times of Ceylon*, are continuing merrily, and whatever hardships the Russians may have to undergo in consequence of the war, they won't suffer in their tea.

Major Sir Matthew Nathan, B.E., our new Governor, was among those present to bid farewell to Sir John Anderson at Victoria Station on the 23rd ult., on his departure to take up the Governorship of the Straits Settlements.

Seven robbers armed with rifles and daggers have attacked the branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Bokhara, on the Transcaspian Railway, wounding three persons, including the manager, but getting no booty.

According to an English missionary who arrived at Gensan from the north of Korea there are indications that Coreans in the region lying to the north of Hamheung are organising with the purpose of opposing the Japanese.

Not long ago, the *Globe* records, a heavy load of old iron was being carried in a cart down the Strand. The lumbering vehicle blocked the traffic, and the British bus-driver began to search eagerly in his mind for some suitable comment. At last he found one. "Nah, then," he said, with asperity, "get on there with your Russian Navy."

The first consignments of building material for the new floating dock at Kiaochean have left Germany. The dock will consist of five separate pontoons, with a total loading capacity of 16,000 tons, and will be able to accommodate the largest battleship in the German Navy, as well as the big liners of the Hamburg and Bremen Steamship Companies.

A writer in a paper just to hand points out that with Japan holding Port Arthur in strength and England holding Weihsien in similar strength the integrity of China would be assured in spite of all other Powers.

According to Indian frontier advices, the Russian reverses are the principal topic in Afghanistan. The Amir, lately reviewing his regiments, referred eloquently to the success of Japan and expressed the hope that his army would give a similar account of themselves if necessity arose.

We have received from the *Kobe Chronicle* Part I. of *A Diary of the Russo-Japanese War*, with maps and illustrations, which is now in its second edition, and from the *Kobe Herald* office an illustrated *War Supplement*, also well illustrated. Both are excellent productions and give a good idea of the enterprise of our Kobe contemporaries.

On the 24th ult. Dr. Macnamara asked in the House of Commons what regulations were to be proposed for the treatment of the children of coolies in the Transvaal on reaching 16 years of age. Mr. Lyttelton said: No regulations appear to be necessary, seeing that no children over 10 will be introduced, and the labourer cannot remain for more than six years.

Captain Percy Scott, who, under special Admiralty instructions, has been engaged at Gibraltar in connection with some extensive gunnery trials which have been carried out by the *Victorious*, first-class battleship, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, returned to Portsmouth last month and resumed the command of the Naval Gunnery School of that port.

In the House of Commons on the 24th ult., in answer to Mr. Weir, Earl Percy said His Majesty's Consul-General at Canton reported on the 5th October that the Viceroy had instructed the Hoppe to immediately request the Commissioner of Customs to take the necessary steps for carrying out the provisions of the treaty; and a preliminary survey of the harbour has been made by a Chinese Revenue cutter with a view to the removal of obstructions. His Majesty's Government have received no further report.

British and American authors and publishers continue to flood the market with books on Japan and China. Among them we notice one called *Opium and Missionaries in China* by Mr. Arthur Davenport. The writer's object is to point out the injury inflicted on our prestige through the widespread allegation that "we have forced opium on China." He also suggests a total change in our present method of missionary propaganda, which he contends has produced rebellion and fatal riots, followed by wholesale reprisals by foreigners alike in Manchuria and China.

It seems certain now that the threatened deportation from Tientsin of Mr. Cowen, Editor of the *China Times*, has been abandoned, as Mr. Cowen has resumed the editorship. The *Kobe Chronicle* makes the following comment:—Though the accused in such a case does not seem to have any right of appeal under the Orders in Council, such a sentence must be reviewed by the Chief Justice at Shanghai, and only on his approval can it go into operation. Presumably the Chief Justice has not approved, and the matter will be allowed to drop. If our surmise is correct, the condition that such sentences passed by a Provincial Court must be reviewed by the Judge of the Supreme Court has proved a real safeguard to the freedom of the English Press in China.

The most furious man in America on the day that Japan's first great naval victory over Russia was announced was Richard Mansfield, says an American contemporary. Until the war cloud assumed serious proportions Mr. Mansfield had only decided to postpone his production of the Russian play *Ivan the Terrible* until next season. But when war became assured, and the immediate victory of the Russians, in Mr. Mansfield's mind, became a foregone conclusion, he determined to rush the Russian play to the front of his repertoire at once. Now, when the play is all ready for production, Mr. Mansfield has suddenly discovered that the Japanese are not only in the ascendant, but that the sympathy aroused throughout the country is so great that unless *Ivan the Terrible* turns out to be a really great and absorbing drama its chances of popularity have been seriously handicapped.

By kind permission of Major Radcliffe and officers, the Band of the 33rd Barma Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel from 8 to 9.30 p.m. to-night. Programme:—
March "Field Service" O. d. Huine
Overture Zampa Herold
Selection "The Runaway Girl" Ivan Caryl
Coronet Solo "Eli of Alannah" Thomas
Selection "Reminiscences of England" Godfrey
Waltz "Vivat" Kirby
Intermezzo "Pendant le Ball" Gillet
"God Save the King."

—
MENU
Hors D'OEUVRES
Caviare and Egg Canapes
SOUP
Ox Tail
FISH
Boiled Grouper, Sauce Hollandaise,
ENTREES
Grilled Snipe on Toast
Rolled Fillets of Veal à l'Italienne
Egg Croissantes
Brazilian
JOINTS
Roast Sirlion of Beef, Roast Capon and Pheasant
Boiled Leg of Mutton and Turnips
Cold Bento Ox Tongues
SWEETS
Tapioca and Apple Pudding
Diplomatic Ice Cream and Finger Cakes
Trifle Tart. Tippy Cake
DESSERT
Coffee Fruits

An Odessa telegram to the *Standard*, dated the 17th March, says:—It is semi-officially announced that the interruption to the Russo-Chinese tea trade by land and sea will not very largely enhance the price of that article to the Russian consumer, as measures have been taken for keeping up the supply as nearly as possible to its normal standard. This year and next the China tea for Russia will come through London. Arrangements have already been made for the import, through the British Metropolitan port, of ninety million pounds of China tea. Whatever gap there may be in the China supply will be made up by the increased import of Ceylon and Indian teas.

The London *Daily Mail* has been enlightening its readers as to the heavy cost of war news. Although the rate for Press cables is only 8s. 1d. a word, as compared with 7s. 6d. a word for ordinary messages, a London newspaper, it says, often finds its cabling bill for the week's war news amounting to £1,200, and this irrespective of the amounts paid to various agencies, such as Reuters'. The *Mail* mentions that the special correspondent of a London morning journal cabled an important message to his paper recently which cost nearly £200, and that amount was literally thrown into the waste-paper basket as the Japanese Legation had previously supplied the paper with practically the same message.

Mr. J. Shearne, third officer of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Candia*, was last month presented with the Stanhope gold medal by Mr. H. H. Joseph, General Manager of the Company, on behalf of the Royal Humane Society. The presentation took place on board the steamer *Arabia*, at Tilbury Dock, in the presence of the whole of the ship's officers and crew and of various officials. The Stanhope gold medal is awarded by the Society in recognition of what is adjudged to be the greatest act of heroism performed during the year. Mr. Shearne, while fourth officer of the *Malacca*, leaped overboard one night in the China Sea, during a heavy sea and with a strong tide running, and rescued one of the ship's quarter-masters, who had fallen overboard.

With regard to the new U. S. War Secretary, an American correspondent sends an interesting letter on the personality of Mr. Taft and his work in the Philippines, which he thinks could not fail to attract attention at home. When a vacancy occurred in the Supreme Court of the United States President Roosevelt tendered the position to Governor Taft, who refused it. When he finally agreed to accept the War Office appointment the only way of satisfying the demands of the islanders was through the assurance that, though he would be at home, he would be at the head of the department vested with the duty of choosing his own successor and in control of the work which he had organised and carried out.

NAVAL NOTES.

H.M.S. *Esquiegle*, Comdr. E. G. Burton, has returned from Weihsien.

Yesterday afternoon the British fleet returned from Muts Bay, the vessels being the battleships *Glory*, *Athion*, *Ocean*, *Vengeance*, and *Centurion*, the cruisers *Talbot*, *Cressey*, and *Amphitrite*, and the despatch-boat *Alacrity*.

Capt. Greet, who is taking over command of the *Ocean*, vice Rear-Admiral Foote, arrived from England by the P. & O. ss. *Chusan* yesterday.

The Chinese gun-boat *Chen Fung*, yesterday passed through Hongkong Harbour, on her way from Sun Sze Mun to Canton.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

This afternoon at Happy Valley the first meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club will be held, commencing at 4 o'clock. A capital programme has been drawn up, and as the events have filled well good sport is assured. There are in all six races—the Grantham Cup, the East Point Cup, the Ichibun Cup, Polo Pony Scurry, the Gymkhana Club Challenge Cup, and the Primrose Cup. Mr. F. H. Lyons, R.N., will act as clerk of the scales, Mr. H. P. White as judge, Mr. G. C. C. Master as starter, Mr. W. W. G. Ross as second starter, and Mr. J. R. Michael as time-keeper, while the secretarial duties fall upon Mr. F. B. Deacon. The band of the Sherwood Foresters will play a programme of music, and given good weather the Gymkhana should be a great success.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT AT THE THEATRE.

By kind permission of Rear-Admiral von Holtendorff, the Band of the *Hanau* gave an orchestral concert in the Theatre last night. This is the second occasion this season on which a Band from a German warship visiting the port has given an orchestral concert in the Theatre, and the *Hanau*'s band was favoured last night with a full house. An excellent programme was provided embracing selections from the works of Weber, Schumann, Gounod, Czibulka, Brahms, Schubert, Wagner and Stuart. We do not know that the *Hanau*'s band has given a concert before in the Colony, but it is safe to say that they will be welcomed by lovers of music in the Colony whenever they are visiting Hongkong again. The entire programme was played in first-class style and each item it was evident was keenly enjoyed by the audience. In acknowledgement of the enthusiastic appreciation of the audience, two or three extra pieces were played, the concert being brought to a close shortly after eleven with a few bars of the British national anthem.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 22nd at 11.30 a.m. The barometer had risen in Japan, where the greatest pressure is now found, and fallen in China.

A depression has been formed in Northern China, and for the present the monsoon is interrupted upon the China Coast.

Light variable winds will be met with in the Formosa Channel, and light E. to SE. winds will prevail in the northern part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—Light E. winds; overcast, dull.

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

THE BELGIAN ROYAL LAWSUIT.

KING LEOPOLD WINS.

LONDON, 21st Apr., 11 a.m.

The Brussels Tribunal yesterday refused the application of the Princesses Louise and Stephanie against their father, King Leopold.

[Particulars of this lawsuit will be found in another column.—ED. D.P.]

REUTER'S SERVICE.

THE BUDGET.

LONDON, 20th Apr.

The Tea resolution was adopted after an amendment by Mr. Long in favour of 6d. per pound, which was rejected by 253 to 193. The additional duty on Tobacco was also adopted by 200 to 106. The newspapers generally receive the Budget most favourably, but the Conservative organs simultaneously insist on the urgent necessity for reducing the national expenditure, especially in view of the income tax. The *Daily News* vehemently denounces the increased duty on Tea.

ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, 20th Apr.

Admiral Alexieff has resigned finding himself practically superseded except in Civil affairs. Moreover the appointment of Admiral Skrydloff, who is notoriously hostile to Admiral Alexieff, was made without consulting him.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

LONDON, 20th Apr.

BELGIAN ROYAL LAWSUIT.

VERDICT FOR KING LEOPOLD.

As will be seen from a telegram in another column, the tribunal which has sat in the Belgian Royal lawsuit has refused the application of Princess Stephanie and Princess Louise with reference to the late Queen's will. The hearing of the case commenced at the beginning of last month and finished on the 15th ult.

The object of the action was to decide whether King Leopold and the late Queen were married under the law of the community of property, or otherwise. The applicants claimed that the Queen's estate should include half the King's fortune. King Leopold, however, claimed that the marriage took place under the law of the *séparation des biens*. In other words, that the succession of the Queen should only comprise such property as was hers prior to her marriage.

Princess Stéphanie declared that the King had officially announced his intention to disinherit her completely, and that he has left her without means, having for several months ceased to pay her pension. She averred that the menace of disinheritance appeared to attack her to her coming from a father and a sovereign, and could not be submitted to in silence. Princess Louise, who has enormous debts, was also a party in the suit, which indeed was forced forward by the claims of the two Princesses' creditors.

The following are extracts from the will of her late Majesty which were read in Court:

"My personal property, coming from my father, my dowry, and the inheritance of my mother and my grandmother of Wurtemburg, are to be divided according to Belgian law, into four parts: one for each of my three daughters, the fourth remaining at my disposal. According to my marriage contract, I also should have the right to dispose of my dowry—200,000 Austrian florins. I have not touched one centime either of this money or the interest. I affirm that all my attempts to trace this dowry have been fruitless."

Counsel for Princess Stéphanie, in addressing the Court said she owed it to her dignity to claim her portion, not for the money's sake, but to vindicate her position as a Royal daughter who would not submit to being treated as an outcast. The Emperor of Austria had not disowned her. King Leopold was only moved by mercenary motives and by hatred of his own flesh and blood compelling his daughter to sue him for alimony. The King violated the principles of the law with the complicity of the nation in giving away to the nation family properties in which his children should share. The latter had been robed for the profit of the State. Her only crime after the terrible experience of a marriage with Archduke Rudolph was to marry a less exalted and more honourable man. For this her Royal father in his pride punished her, disinherited her, and gave her property away to the nation.

The King's defence was that the marriage contract between him and his father-in-law, the Emperor of Austria, constituted a political and international act, and the judicial authority of Belgium could not pronounce it null and void.

POLICE COURT.

Friday, 22nd April.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ
(ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

SEVEN MEN DISCHARGED.

Seven junk-men were charged on remand with unlawful possession of 24 bags of sugar. Mr. Paget Hatt, solicitor, appeared for the defence, and the men were discharged.

A COOLIE'S FAREWELL.

Three coolies bound to South Africa, where they hope to make a fortune at the mines, were charged with assaulting a woman at Yaumati, being jealous of another man. They were fined \$10 apiece.

FAILING TO REGISTER.

A Chinaman was charged with keeping three emigrants without registering them. He was fined \$10 an emigrant, or \$30 in all.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

OVERTRODING AT THE HONGKONG CLUB. An occupant of No. 259, Des Vaux Road West was charged with keeping a boarding house and not registering it as such. Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor, of Mr. John Hastings's office, appeared for the defence. He explained that defendant, his partners in business, their sons, shop-assistants, etc., lived above the shop, this being Chinese custom. If this could be taken as overcrowding—in a three-story house, too many European residences, and even the Hongkong Club, would be liable. Legislation was required to amend this ordinance, or it would act as a hardship on many respectable families, Chinese and European.

Mr. Kemp said he would inflict the nominal fine of \$1; if defendant desired to keep so many people on his premises he should register the place as a boarding-house.

A \$500 FINE.

To Ling admitted possessing 32 taels of opium, and was ordered to pay a fine of \$500. She did so without any hesitation, handing over five \$100 notes.

CHINESE LABOUR FOR THE RAND.

TERMS OF CONTRACT.

The actual form of contract for the enlistment of Chinese labourers for the Rand mine has not yet been published by the home Government, but the general terms can be gathered from the prospectuses which have been and are being scattered broadcast over the China coast. Until the form fixed upon arrives here there cannot of course be any enrolment of labourers, but we understand that the agencies already established are all in readiness to take on coolies, of whom there is an unlimited number available, as soon as the contract forms as sanctioned by Government have arrived from England.

The prospectuses above mentioned bear that the engagement is for three years from the date of the labourer's arrival. The employer will transport him free of cost by land or sea providing accommodation, food, and medical attendance as required by British laws; a reasonable supply of clothes and other private effects to be carried free of cost. During the engagement employer provides housing, food, and medical attendance free of all charge. At the conclusion of his term the labourer will be transported back whence he came free of cost, and other conditions as before. If the labourer wishes to renew his engagement he can do so in such manner and for such period as the laws provide, and at the end of his extended term he is entitled to free passage home, etc.

The rate of pay is 25/- per calendar month; the day's work not to exceed ten hours, and the labourer not to be compelled to work on Sundays and various Chinese festival days (seven in all) except as overtime. As soon as the labourers arrive at the mines a system of piece-work will be arranged for most kinds of work, and the labourer will have a choice of being paid thus or on a fixed wage system. The piece-work payment will be fixed on such a scale that a really efficient and industrious workman will be able to earn more than 25/- per month and the best as much as 50/-.

If a labourer is unable to work through sickness he will not get paid for the days he is off but will continue to receive free food and housing. Should a labourer refuse to work or become permanently unable to work from any cause, the employer will be allowed to terminate the engagement, but will be bound to transport him to China. Should he become permanently disabled by an accident incurred in the employer's service, not through his own fault, the employer shall pay to him as compensation 30/- to be handed to him on landing in China. Should a labourer die from accident under similar conditions, the employer shall pay to his representative (to be named in the contract) the sum of 100/-.

In the event of the labourer dying during his engagement his remains will be buried decently on land according to Chinese custom. If the labourers desire to form societies among themselves for the purpose of embalming, or otherwise preserving the bodies of any of their number who may die and send them back to China, every assistance and facility within the power of the employers will be given to those societies, and the body will be transported free of cost to China.

The labourer shall be entitled to make an allotment of his wages to be paid in China to his family, or representative, the amount and the name of the receiver to be stated on the contract. This allotment the employer undertakes payment of in China, the first payment to be made at the end of the first month after the labourer's arrival in the Transvaal and the subsequent payments monthly as long as the labourer continues to be employed, no change in this arrangement to be made but by mutual consent. The employer undertakes to advance to each labourer before starting the sum of \$30 for purposes of outfit, making provision for his family, etc., which sum he will have to repay within six months from the date of his commencing work.

CHURCH SERVICES.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

April 24th; 3rd Sunday after Easter.

Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)

Matins (11 a.m.)

Responses; Tallis, Venite, Novello; Psalms, Cambridge, Kinkes and Travers; Te Deum, St. Gall in G; Benedictus, Te Deum, in G; Antiphon, "O how sweet are Thy dwellings Barnby; Hymns, 232 & 309.

Even-song (5.45 p.m.)

(Evensong of St. Mark's Day)

Responses; Tallis; Psalms, Fitzherbert, Nares, Kimball and Hind; Magnificat, Smart in A; Nunc Dimittis, Melley in G; Hymns, 410, 176 and 436; Vesper hymn—Ward (No. 2); Voluntaries, Offertoire, Barnby, "Chanson Triste," Tschaikowski.

S. PETER'S CHURCH.

Queen's Road West.

Matins (11 a.m.)

Venite, Smart; Te Deum, Gregory; Benedictus, Smart; Hymns, 91, 425, 593, and 294.

Even-song (6.30 p.m.)

Magnificat, Tuck; Nunc Dimittis, Jones; Hymns, 103, 491, 592, and 592.

Holy Communion, 7.45 p.m.

The Church launch *Dayspring* will call on ships carrying white crews to bring friends ashore to the services, between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m. and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6); returning afterwards. The Answering Fanion is the call flag. All the sittings are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Books, &c., provided. Sunday School 10—10.45 a.m.

GOSPEL HALL.

Arsenal Street, Top Floor, off Queen's Road East.

Meetings are held as follows:—Sunday—Acts 2, 42, 11 a.m.; Gospel Address, 6 p.m. Tuesday—Soldiers' and Sailors' Bible Class, 6 p.m.

Thursday—General Bible Class, 6 p.m.

Sunday—Prayer Meeting, at 6 p.m.

THE "PEDLARS GUILD."

In an account of the recent attack on the house in Seoul of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which was instigated by the Pedlars' Guild, the *Korea Review*, referring to that society, says the past few weeks have witnessed almost its dying spasm. Our contemporary points out that what was once a simple mercantile society composed of travelling merchants or pedlars, has been transformed and corrupted into a so-called pedlars' guild which was in truth a gang of desperadoes who under cover of the name "private police" were prepared to do any dirty work that unscrupulous officials in high places saw fit to give them. "They have been the most dangerous element in Seoul all these weeks," continues the *Review*, "and the only anxiety of the foreigners in Seoul was lest this gang of hoodlums should break out in some manner before the arrival of Japanese troops. Now that the Japanese are in power here they have caused a royal edict to be promulgated doing away with the Pedlars' Guild. This naturally was not pleasant to the pedlars and they began plotting against the officials who had injured them. A few weeks ago a man armed with a sword climbed the wall of the Foreign Minister's house and searched the place, but as the Minister was fortunately spending the night elsewhere the assassin could not find him. Enraged at his failure, the felon struck the door-sill of the Minister's private room a vicious blow with his sword and then decamped. The same night three other houses were attacked with explosive bombs, but the material with which they were charged was of such poor quality that they could do little damage. Since that time it has been found out that the ringleaders in these cowardly assaults were—officials who lately held high power on the Russian side of the fence, and at the present moment these men are being sought for and arrested as rapidly as possible. It is certain that when the Russians were in Seoul they used the very worst elements in the Government and among the people to effect their ends. The real head of this Pedlars' Guild was an official high in the favour of the Russians."

KIAOCHAU.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The recent opening to traffic of the whole railway line from Tsingtao to Tsingtao, the provincial capital of Shantung, a distance of 230 miles, and the approaching completion of the large harbour in Kiaochau Bay offer the brightest prospects for the development of the trade and shipping of Shantung and its new port. Indeed, the growing importance of the improved harbour is well established by the statistical abstracts published by the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs. The transit of dutiable goods at Tsingtao rose, during the year ending on the 31st September last, to 174 millions Mex. dollars, as against 91 millions in the two previous years, showing an increase of not less than 81 per cent. As the railway has only just now reached the centre of the silk-growing district of the Shantung peninsula, a further large increase in the value of exported goods may be safely anticipated. As regards heavy traffic, coal will soon form an important item, the daily output at the mines having risen from 100 tons in September to 260 tons in December. In the shipping returns the extraordinary advance of the Japanese and English flags is most remarkable. The former was principally brought about by the Osaka Shosen Kaiyaku running, with a subvention from the Imperial Japanese Government, a regular line of mail steamers from Kobo to Tsingtao, bringing the number of Japanese steamers up to 41 against 9 in the previous year. The English flag is now chiefly represented by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., running, since November, 1903, a regular weekly line between Shanghai and Tsingtao. Until now, the Hamburg-American Line had the lion's share in the North-China Coast traffic for the German port; about 67 per cent. of the whole shipping belonging to this single company. Its steamers were also the first that plied directly between the Bund at Tientsin and Tsingtao harbour.

If we look at the Customs Returns of non-Chinese wares, we notice in some articles an increase of more than a hundred per cent. over the imports of the previous year. Thus, e.g. the weight of cotton yarns that paid duty at the Tsingtao Chinese Customs, rose from 55,054 piculs to 127,136 piculs; needles, from 33,930 to 75,163 thousand; matches, from 321,797 to 732,498 gross; raw cotton, from 13,275 to 35,138 piculs. Japan especially has made a great full share in this rapid advance. The value of her imports, amounting to \$51,760 yen in 1901, and 1,626,431 yen in the whole of 1902, was in the period of only eight months, from January to August 1903, entered at 2,223,185 yen worth of dutiable manufactured goods. On the side of the exports, besides coal, silk and bean-oil show the largest increase. From the Report of the German Government we gather that the harbour has led to a flourishing building industry, and that all legal and economical conditions for a large Real Estate Investment Banking Corporation doing profitable business are now existent.

Baron Suyematsu, who, as our London correspondent announced last month, is on a visit to England, has explained his views to a representative of Reuter's agency. First he said:—"I am not here on any definite mission; I have come to England for reasons of health and again to visit scenes with which I was familiar many years ago, but if I can be of any service to my country by explaining her position at this juncture I shall be very glad." Speaking of Japan's financial position, the Baron said:—"Although we are not so rich as the Great Powers of Europe we can carry on this war with our own money for some years. If a loan can be obtained it will benefit the financial arrangements of the Government, and will enable us to make improvements in different directions and to promote public works. But whether a foreign loan be obtainable or not, it will make no difference to the prosecution of the war. We are not waging this war for the purpose of material gain, and, if successful, we have no intention of enlarging our territory. If Russia be beaten we have no intention to take Manchuria. This is far from our desire, which is that Manchuria shall be an integral part of the Chinese Empire. With regard to the railway, its future status will depend upon circumstances, but if Japan is successful, it is clear that the line will be useless to Russia for military purposes. It is difficult to speak of what may happen, and I cannot say what will be the future of such a gigantic country as Russia. All I can say with certainty is that we shall do our work in such a way as to secure peace for at least some decades."

Asked for his views regarding the position of Japan among the nations, Baron Suyematsu remarked:—"I have seen a good deal written about the possibility or necessity of Japan adopting Christianity together with Western methods, but the religious aspect of the matter I do not care to discuss. What is called the Yellow Peril seems to me to be a kind of nightmare. For the past thirty or forty years our efforts have been directed to assimilating European ideas and European modern civilisation, and to the eradication of race feelings. In other words, we have sought to make brotherhood with Occidentals, and to adopt their modes of thought and reason. Of course, by this I do not mean that we intend to relinquish our national existence; but if with this the Occidental Powers take us into their brotherhood that is the end of our aspiration. On this matter we feel very grateful to England, who took the first step by giving us a place in international comity by the revision of the Treaties, and subsequently by the sympathy she has shown us from time to time, and especially at this moment. We believe that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is beneficial for both countries. It benefits England inasmuch as she knows that Japan can be relied on to carry out in the Far East a policy common to both countries. It benefits Japan because our interests are identical with those of our ally. We have done nothing unjust in the present crisis, and we are determined to pursue the policy on which we have embarked and can confidently ask for sympathy in what the future may bring us. But we do not ask for anything more than sympathy. We want no assistance with arms, but without the sympathy of the civilised nations we do not expect to attain our ends. Therefore, we are determined to carry on this war strictly in the sense of modern civilisation."

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong, 22nd April, 1904.

During the past week a good general enquiry has continued to prevail and a fair volume of business has been transacted in most of our principal stocks at advancing rates.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have ruled firm, and fair sales have been effected at the improved rate of \$6572, at which a few more shares are obtainable. London has advanced to \$664. Nationals have continued in request, and sales have been booked at \$86.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions continue in demand and \$520 is now offered without attracting sellers. China Traders have sold and can still be placed at \$80. Yangtze are wanted at \$135 and Cantons at the improved rate of \$165.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong have sold

and are in further request at \$820. Chinas have been booked at \$834 and close with

probable buyers at the rate of \$820.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have again been booked at \$282 and \$29 and more shares are required. Indo-Chinas advanced during the early part of the week to \$97, but are somewhat easier at the close with sellers at \$96, buyers at \$92. China and Manchuria continue on offer at \$214. Douglasses after sales at \$852 and \$86 are required for at \$862. Star Ferries have advanced and can now be placed at \$82 and \$80 for the old and new issues respectively. Shell Transports have sold at \$22, and \$22/6 and close steady.

ART. VIII.—All the correspondence of Press correspondents (including their reports, private letters, telegrams etc.) must be inspected by the supervising officer before sending.

The supervising officer, after inspecting such correspondence, shall seal (if enveloped) and stamp "passed inspection" upon the envelope, the note-paper, or the telegraph application paper, and then give it back to the sender.

The name of the correspondent and of the Press he represents, must always be written on the envelope or the front page of the report.

ART. IX.—Correspondence without the inspecting officer's stamp is not allowed.

ART. X.—Correspondence in a foreign language may in some cases be requested to be accompanied by a Japanese translation, or the kind of language to be used may be limited.

ART. XI.—Correspondents must pay particular attention to the following items:

1. Things liable to disturb the public peace or to disrupt the troops should not be written.

2. Only the facts of the past may be written in regard to the actions of the troops and never the things to happen in future or of mere supposition.

3. Strength of our troops, their number, their locations, and the time and place of despatching correspondence must not be written unless it is allowed by the supervising officer.

ART. XII.—One representative shall be chosen each among the Japanese and the foreign correspondents. These representatives are to go between the Headquarters and the correspondents in regard to matters concerning the correspondents in general.

ART. XIII.—These regulations are to be applied to the interpreters and servants of Press correspondents.

KODAKS! KODAKS!! KODAKS!!!

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until cancellation.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Teleggraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.R.C., 5th Ed., Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

"THALES."

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1904. [1081]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE have this day authorized Mr. J. W. C. BUNNAR to sign the name of our Firm in Hongkong and China, by pro-curation.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1904. [1083]

WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN to join a BACHELOR MESS in Kowloon. Best locality.

Apply to BOX 333.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1904. [1084]

HIM WO, 諸

CONTRACTOR,
HOUSE BUILDER, CARPENTER,
MASON AND PAINTER.

No. 30, Cuchromo Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1904. [1085]

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SCRIPT LOST.

SCRIPT Certificate of Four shares numbered 3443 to 3446 inclusive and registered at the Head Office in the name of WING WO (永和) has been declared to be lost, stolen or mislaid, and application having been made to the Court of Directors for a duplicate, a notice is hereby given that unless the said certificate be presented, or any objection lodged at the Office of the Company in Shanghai on or before the 14th May, 1904, a new Certificate will be issued. By Order of the Court of Directors,

WM. G. BAYNE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1904. [1086]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY.

the 30th April, 1904, at Noon, alongside the Douglas S.S. Co.'s Wharf,
The Steam Launch

BERTHA.

Length 59 feet;
Breadth 9 feet 6 inches;
Depth 6 feet 7 inches.

Built of Teakwood, and Copper fastened, Metal Sheathed with Awning Complete. Boiler 4 ft. 4 in. by 6 ft. 6 in. in good order. Certificate granted for 75 lbs. pressure. Size of Engine:—Cylinders 9 and 15 inches by 9 inch Stroke.

TERMS:—As usual.
For further particulars, apply to HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1904. [1087]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, HIOGO
AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Imperial German Mail Steamship

BAYERN.

Captain H. Formes, due here with the outward German Mail about TUESDAY, at 5 P.M., will leave for the above places about 12/24 hours after arrival.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1904. [1088]

PORLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "INDEAVELL,"

FROM PORTLAND (OR.), YOKOHAMA, KOBE, AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

ALLAN CAMERON,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1904. [1089]

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:—

Leading Articles:—

Conditions of the Present War.
Unrest in China.
The Kowloon-Canton Railway.

The China Tea Trade.
Hongkong Jottings.

The War.
Hongkong Legislative Council.

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Japan During the War.
Russian Military Blunders.

Notes from the Botanic Gardens.

Hongkong Fire Engines.

Canton.

Amyo.

Paklo.

Correspondence.

Supreme Court.

Bowling.

Hongkong Cricket League.

Law, Tennis.

Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

Royal Hongkong Yacht Club.

Tropical Diseases Research.

Hongkong and Port News.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Subscription, \$12 per Annum, payable in advance; postage, 82.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent; including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 for three copies Cash.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1904.

ENTERTAINMENT

A SMOKING CONCERT

will be given by THE VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB

Assisted by many of the leading Vocalists of the Colony.

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), 23RD APRIL

at 9 P.M. Sharp, in the CLUB GYMNASIUM, Kowloon.

Admission \$1.00

A Launch will leave Blake Pier for Kowloon

at 8.30 P.M.

Arrangements have been made with the Star Ferry Co. Ltd., to run a late Launch from Kowloon at 12.15 A.M.

HAROLD C. AUSTEN,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1904. [1075]

WANTED—AT ONCE.

A SMART CHINESE STEAM-SAILOR with good references. Good remuneration to suitable man. None but such need apply.

Apply by letter to— BOX 804,

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1904. [1073]

WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE at the Peak, for 12 months.

Apply to— BOX 123,

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1904. [1062]

WANTED.

A FURNISHED ROOM and Board with Private family.

Apply— H. P. G.,

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1904. [1067]

LESSONS IN FRENCH.

NEW and easy method of learning French in a few months, mainly by conversation by a Frenchman. Terms very moderate.

Also Lessons in English by an English Lady, R. R.,

Care of Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1904. [3148]

SANTARY BOARD OFFICE.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1904.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE COLONY OF HONGKONG AND PARTICULARLY THOSE IN THE CITIES OF VICTORIA AND KOWLOON.

TAKE NOTICE that Vaccination is performed free of charge at the Government Civil Hospital, Tong Wah Hospital, Alice Memorial Hospital and Nethersole Hospital on the days and at the times specified below and that you are strongly advised to avail yourselves of this privilege and attend at one of these places with your children to be vaccinated in order to protect yourselves from smallpox.

THOS. A. HAMMER,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1904. [334]

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CITY OF MANILA.

OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL BOARD SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock NOON, of the first day of June, 1904, for the construction of the superstructure for a lift bridge over the Binondo canal in the City of Manila, in accordance with plans on file at the Office of the City Engineer.

Bids will be received (1st) for the delivery and erection of the structure complete in every respect and ready for use; (2nd) for the delivery at the wharf in Manila, free from all encumbrances of all the structural material and machinery of every sort, ready for the erection of the bridge complete.

Each bid shall be accompanied by (1st) a stress sheet showing the maximum live and dead load stresses in each member together with the gross and net sections and the material of which each member is to be composed; (2nd) a certified check payable to the City of Manila in the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) United States currency, or its equivalent, as a guarantee that the contractor will within ten (10) days from the awarding of the contract enter into contract with the City of Manila for the faithful performance of all the work above specified.

A bond of ten per cent. (10%) of the accepted bid will be required for the faithful performance and completion of the contract within a period of twelve (12) months from the date of signing the contract.

This Vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex.s.s. Marmora.

From Australia, ex.s.s. Ocean.

From Calcutta, ex.s.s. Nubia.

From Persian Gulf, ex.s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. P. S. N. Co.'s steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 3 P.M., TO-DAY, the 22nd inst.

Goods not cleared by the 28th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1904. [1080]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"BANCA,"

FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 28th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

This Vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex.s.s. Marmora.

From Australia, ex.s.s. Ocean.

From Calcutta, ex.s.s. Nubia.

From Persian Gulf, ex.s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. P. S. N. Co.'s steamers.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

E. A. HEWET

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
**CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA,
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DUE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	On 1st May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ULYSSES"	On 7th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEENKAI"	On 13th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 15th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 21st May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"YANGTSE"	On 28th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DIOMED"	On 3rd June.

HOMEBWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON and ANTWERP	"TELEMACHUS"	On 25th April.
LONDON and ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	On 10th May.
"GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 20th May.
LONDON and ANTWERP	"A. CINOUS"	On 24th May.
LONDON and ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	On 7th June.
"GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	On 14th June.

Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"CALCHAS"	On 17th May.
The s.s. "ANHUT" left Port Darwin on the 30th March, for Manila and Hongkong. For Freight, apply to—		

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1904.

[10-11]

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
FORT DARWIN, THURSDAY		
ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 23rd April.
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE		
SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 23rd April, P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 24th April, A.M.
SHANGHAI	"WHAMPOA"	On 24th April, P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 25th April, P.M.
MANILA	"SUNGKUANG"	On 27th April.
CEBU and ILOILO	"WUCHANG"	On 28th April.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

+ Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

+ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS (See Special Advertisement).

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1904.

[12]

**HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.**

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIK PORTS, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
SUEVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 25th April, Freight.
Capt. von Döhren	(Calling at Singapore and Penang)	On 25th April, Freight.
ARTEMISIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 12th May, Freight.
Capt. Gronmeyer	(Calling at Singapore and Colombo)	On 12th May, Freight.
MARIBURG	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG	On 17th May, Freight.
Capt. Stern	(Calling at Singapore and Penang)	On 17th May, Freight.
STRASSBURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG	Freight & Passengers.
Capt. Madsen	(Calling at Singapore and Colombo)	On 31st May, Passengers.
SEGOWIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 14th June, Freight.
Capt. Pöck	(Calling at Singapore and Penang)	On 14th June, Freight.
NURNBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 28th June, Freight.
Capt. Jäger	(Calling at Singapore and Colombo)	On 28th June, Freight.

For further particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

HONGKONG OFFICE,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, NO. 1.

13

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
(Calling at Port Darwin and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through
Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE,"
Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 11th May, at NOON.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the Stewards of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1904.

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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS

IN CHINA AND JAPAN for the above Line

are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS

OF LADING for all the principal ports in

SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with Indo-

CHINA SHIP NAVIGATION Co.'s fortnightly

service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from

CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars,

apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

Hongkong 8th September, 1903.

8

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP
(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steamship

"BENALDER,"

Captain Mcintosh, will be despatched as above

on or about the 7th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1904.

[102]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

STEAMSHIP "POLYNESIEN,"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex.s.s.

"Dante and Sidon," from Havre ex.s.s. Sidon,

from Brestex ex.s.s. Ville de Constantine and

Ville de Roereth, in connection with above

Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods,

with the exception of Opium, Treasure and

Valuables, are being landed and stored at their

risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and

Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at

Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained

immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless

intimation is received from the Consignees

before NOON, To-DAY, 18th inst., requesting

it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after

Monday, the 25th April, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before

the 25th April, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on

Monday, the 25th April, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1904.

[12]

BLACKHEAD & CO.,

Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,

Provision and Coal Merchants, Sch Agents for

Hartmann Raithen's Genuine Com-

position Red Linseed.

BISMARCK & CO.,

Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,

Provision and Coal Merchants, Sail-

makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to

Vessels in the harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.,

Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,

Coal Merchants, Hardware Engineers,

Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,

144, Des Vaux Road.

WE SEND ON APPROVAL

and guarantee safe delivery

Highest grade Cycles fully warranted

Latest **£2.10 to £5.50**

Delivery Tyres, Westwood Steel Rims,

Free Wheels, Mud Guards, Brakes,

CARRIAGE PAID to any

port

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]
LAGDEN'S LUCK,
(A STRANGE LOVE STORY),
BY
TOM GALLON.
(Author of "Tatterley," "The Mystery of Jolka Peppercorn," &c.).

SYNOPSIS OF INSTALLMENTS I AND II.—Mr. Clement Frith, a Commission Agent, living in Kensington, finds himself in rather low water. His daughter Dora tries several means by which to make both ends meet, but does not succeed. She takes a boy, Mr. Josiah Lagden, into the service of the family of Dorn, and with an air of mystery about him. On his return one day a doctor is summoned who tells them their lodger is past recovery. Lagden makes a will leaving Dora all his property providing she is willing to marry him at once. It appears that Frith gives his consent to this strange request before he informs his daughter of it. After a conversation with the young man, Dorn refuses to marry him. At last the following morning, when the young stranger is called, and the ceremony performed, a legal afterwards gives the girl a packet which he says, must be opened until the right owner claims it. Later in the day, on looking into the man's room, Dorn is astonished to find that he has disappeared. The next morning, Frank Dorn, her former lover, who she thought had died abroad, calls.

CHAPTER III.

FRANK PLAYS A LONE HAND.

Picture to yourself, if possible, the state of a man who has steadily built upon one idea for months and years, not airy castles alone, but what he deemed to be a substantial structure—brick by brick—until it stood, a glorious edifice, in his imagination, waiting only to be people.

Picture to yourself that the one being who was to people that glorious edifice—the jewel of which it was to be the casket—was a woman of whose love he was sure; it was waiting for him, and he had but to go back and demand it as his by right. Then, against that picture, was the other; that of the man asking for what was his, and being denied; his dream shattered, and his house of cards in the dust.

That was the position of Frank Dorn. He had returned after three years. A miracle had occurred, and this man, so long supposed to be dead, was back again among the living ready to play the Fairy Prince to the girl he had loved as a boy. In the romantic fashion which might have been expected of him, he came back at night, to stand beneath her window, like some modern Romeo, and tell again the tale that had been unuttered on his lips so long—waiting only for her to hear it. And now, in a moment, she told him that she did not love him, and that it had all been a mistake.

He was suddenly like a man in another world. The solid things of life had slipped away from him; the humble little square, that had been before his mind's eye so often in far-off strange lands, and in which he had dreamed that he would meet her, and talk with her in the silence of a summer evening, was faded and gone; only a dimly place of mean and squalid houses, the garden in the centre, that had bloomed in his imagination with the flowers of Paradise, a dusty grubby place, that had no right to call itself a garden at all.

He wandered away aimlessly; it did, not matter in what direction he went. "You thought I was dead; you were so ready to forget the boy who had loved you. You heard of someone richer than I was, you thought—"

She was down on her knees before him, clinging to him; praying that he would listen to what she had to say. But he broke away from her, and made for the door. There he looked back for a moment, to give her one valedictory speech.

"I suppose you're right," he said bitterly; "but it doesn't seem fair. I've been a fool, I know; but I thought you'd be certain, in your own heart, that I was not dead, and that I would come back to you. Well—I have; and I wish I hadn't! Good-bye!"

When she rose from her knees and looked about her, he was gone; she was alone, to face that strange new life that had opened for her. Meanwhile, Mr. Frank Dorn went away from the house with two strong determinations in his mind. The first: to forget Dora Frith from that hour; the second: to go abroad again, without a moment's delay more than was necessary.

"I won't stay here," he thought. "What's the use of money—what's the use of life itself when a fellow hasn't anything to live for? I'll go back to the life I know and understand; and I'll never look kindly on a woman again as long as I live."

Of course that was very excellent reasoning—and quite proper, under the circumstances; but Frank was young, and hopes are not killed so easily as all that when one is young. He began to have a remorseful feeling that he ought to have waited, and listened to some further explanation from Dora. However, it was no use now; his business was to forget.

The second part of the voluntary programme he had arranged for himself was easier of accomplishment; you can quite rapidly get out of England, unless the police have reasons for wishing to detain you. But even here, Frank Dorn found it harder than he had imagined it would be to tear himself away from everything so hurriedly. He would have another day, at least, in London; a great many things might happen in twenty-four hours.

He waited a discreet half hour, and then went to the house, and rang the bell. He enquired for Miss Frith; the staving servant, who was a stranger to him, requested him to wait in the hall. As a matter of fact, the girl was too used to importunate callers to lead them further into the house than was absolutely necessary.

At last, after some delay, Mr. Clement Frith came jauntily downstairs, bowed gravely to Frank, without noticing his outstretched hand, and requested that he would walk into a room, the door of which he opened. Frank, going in, and wondering more and more what had happened to change everyone so, found himself alone in the room with Mr. Clement Frith, and the door closed.

"I came quite early this morning, sir," began Frank hastily. "I only arrived in England a matter of a few hours ago; I have waited for nothing, until I could come straight to Dorn."

"To—" The raised eyebrows of Mr. Clement Frith suggested a question.

"Dora," repeated the young man firmly. "Come, Mr. Frith, you could not have been blind in the old days—three years ago—you must have understood that Dora and I loved each other; you must have known that I went out across the world to make a fortune for her, and for myself."

"I trust—most sincerely do I trust—that you have succeeded," said Mr. Clement Frith.

"I have, indeed; but that has nothing to do with the matter. I met Dora only a little time back; she would have nothing to do with me. Won't you tell me what it all means?"

Mr. Clement Frith sighed, and shook his head. "My young friend," he said, "you should surely understand, by this time, that when a woman makes up her mind about a matter, we—the weaker vessels—must perforce submit. Doubtless my daughter knows best; it is three years, I believe, since you left us; and you have been reported to be—in a word—non-existent. Why blame the lady if, in the meantime, she has consulted herself?"

"I won't believe it!" exclaimed Frank fiercely. "I just hear it from her own lips, before I'll believe it. I know that she would be true to me through everything; nothing could change her. I want to see her."

"What if she has—formed other attachments?" asked Mr. Clement Frith.

"She shall tell me so herself, said Frank Dorn quickly.

"I fear you will be disappointed; but I will endeavour to persuade her to see you," said Mr. Clement Frith. "Fine weather we are having," he added, as he went out of the room.

In a few moments Dora came in with her father. Perhaps Frank had hoped that he might see the girl alone; in that he was to be disappointed. Mr. Clement Frith was not to be shaken off.

"Dora," began the young man, in a low voice, as she stood before him, a slim, quiet, white-faced figure in black—"I want you to tell me, and only you—what this means. I suppose I ought to have prepared you for my coming; I ought to have let you know, at least, that the story of my death was not true; I suppose I ought to have told you what I was doing in these years. Dear,"—despite the presence of Mr. Clement Frith, he stretched out his hands towards the girl appealingly—"I was working hard in a foreign land for you; for you, I was building up a fortune. Don't tell me that I have come back from the grave, and worked for you in vain."

"There has been a great mistake," she said, in a low voice, without looking at him. "I suppose I ought to be dead; I belong to—someone else."

"In a word, my dear sir," broke in Mr. Clement Frith airily—"my daughter—after mourning for a decent time over the supposed death of a lover to whom her girlish affections had been given, has turned like the flowers to the sun, to another. Not willingly, perhaps; but we are all the creatures of circumstance. Romance is all very well in theory; but when a girl—"

"My dear Dorn—I am on the track of something," he began—"and I am nonplussed at the outset. Draw your chair nearer; I don't want to be overheard."

Frank hitched up his chair, and bent nearer to the other man.

"I came to England," he began, "on a quest. It'll sound like a fairy tale; but, if you know anything of Jim Cowle by this time, you will know that he doesn't hunt fairy tales—oh?"

"Scarcely, I think," replied Frank. "Go on."

"In order that you may understand (and I know I can trust you, because these matters don't concern your regular, orderly life) I must tell you the story from the beginning—in fact, before I had anything to do with it. You must know then, that, far back in a time which is purely legendary, there existed a certain wonderful diamond. Strangely enough, it has been, for reasons that I will explain, in the private possession of certain individuals for many, many years past. Quite a long time ago, the thing was stolen; I don't know by whom or from whom. I only know that a man died, and another went out—with the diamond, and the brand of Cain upon him. Whether a curse was put upon the thing, or whether it had been obtained, carried its own curse with it, I do not know; but from that time the long tale of lives sacrificed to it is unending."

"How did you know all this?" asked Frank.

"Oh—I'm in the hunt," replied the other.

"I heard of the thing in the most accidental fashion; in fact, I slept in the same tent with it and its temporary owner one night, in California. In the morning, the temporary owner was dead, and the next man in succession was gone—goodness only knows where."

"I don't understand," he replied, in a bewilder tone. "What has happened?"

"I—'I am married!'" she exclaimed; and hid her face in her hands.

For a moment he looked at her in astonishment; then he suddenly thrust her away, with an exclamation of repugnance.

"Al—I understand now," he said. "You thought I was dead; you were so ready to forget the boy who had loved you. You heard of someone richer than I was, you thought—"

She was down on her knees before him, clinging to him; praying that he would listen to what she had to say. But he broke away from her, and made for the door. There he looked back for a moment, to give her one valedictory speech.

"And you're after him?" asked Frank, in a whisper.

Jim Cowle shook his head slowly. "No," he replied; "he's gone under, too." It was a pity, because I almost came up with him once; and I was with the man who's now got it. That man gave me the slip, and I want to find him."

"Is he in London?"

"He was—last night; to-day he's moved on a stage," replied Mr. Cowle, pulling meditatively at his thin moustache. "You see, the world is my business; my dear Frank, that this thing has hitherto been useless to all into whose possession it came. The original owners (who may, for all I know, have stolen it from someone else) have long since given up the search apparently; and the thing is so enormously valuable, that each man who gets it owns, for the time being, a veritable white elephant; he can't get rid of it, because the mere fact of trying to negotiate it would bring disaster upon him; and he knows he's a marked man while he's got it. So far, I can find out, no single soul who ever got hold of the thing kept it for long; he left the world with much sadness. A woman got it once; she had it the longest of all; but even she shied at the common fate."

"And you really mean that you would—would steal it?" asked Frank.

Jim Cowle held up a protesting hand. "Not for the world, my dear boy," he said; "all the while I have been doing it, as all the countless dead before me have done in turn. To my morality, the thing appeals as being the property of no one; it belongs to the man who can get it. The risk is frightful; but I love risks. It isn't so much the value of the stone, although I know perfectly well what to do with it directly I get it; it's the fine excitement of the thing that appeals to me. This man—Josiah Lagden—"

"Is that the name of the last owner?"

"Yes. He's an old ex-convict; the wariest and the smartest of the lot. If any man—baring myself—can do anything with this wonderful diamond, it is Mr. Josiah Lagden. And then chances to one he'll hide it in such a fashion that it would be utterly impossible for anyone of ordinary capacity to find it. However, I've tracked him down, and I know where he is—or rather, where he was."

"In London?" asked Frank.

"In London. Trust Lagden for that; there's no hiding place like it. And what does my gentleman do when he gets to London, with three or four after him, hot-foot and ready to do for the sake of this diamond? Does he go to some obscure coffee-house, or thieves' kitchen, or common lodging-house, where half a dozen old fellow jail-birds would recognise him? Not he; he knows too much. He goes, with his respectable grey hair and kindly face, to lodgings in North Kensington—a certain Dornose Square."

Frank started violently, and set his teeth sharply into his cigar. It happened that Mr. Cowle and his eyes closed again, and did not see the movement. Frank began to listen more intently.

"He gives no name—this Josiah Lagden; he never stirs out. Finally, he is run to earth; I call there, and can find out nothing; he only calls, and is repulsed in the same way.

Then, afraid that he may actually be murdered in his bed one night, for the sake of the thing—he dies!"

"D'you I don't understand."

"He gets a certain spurious doctor to come in and declare that he is dying; to give it out abroad that he is dying. More than that, he persuades a young and apparently innocent girl to marry him; a sort of death-bed marriage. She marries him, and the wonderful Lagden grows better in health at once, and disappears that night. Do you follow me?"

"Perfectly—up to this point. But I don't understand his motive," said Frank.

"Nor do I. It's a deeper game than I can fathom; I fail to see what part the girl is to play. Is it a blind; is she mixed up in it; or is she a tool in the hands of Lagden? By G—!" he whispered passionately—"I feel that I would like to beat in the door of No. 67, Dornose Square. . . . Why—what's the matter, Frank?"

"Nothing," said Frank Dorn, rising to his feet suddenly. "Only this room is so frighteningly hot; can I open the window?"

"Why, of course, old man," replied Cowle. "You look quite white."

Frank Dorn thrust open the window, and leaned his head out into the night. He was trying desperately hard to think, and to think

"What am I ever doing?" asked the other, with a faint smile. "Something or somebody hurled me into the world; nature urged me to make a living. There being no moralist near at hand to hold up a warning finger, and tell me what to do, and what not to do, I have made that living."

"Precariously?" suggested Frank.

"Precariously—and sinfully," said the other calmly. "It's an ungrateful thing to say, but I sometimes regret, my dear Frank, that you ever had the goodness to fish me out of that remarkable, evil-smelling river in India, and give me another lease of life. If you'd only let me alone, what a lot of mischief I might have been prevented from doing!"

"That's better," he said. "Sorry I interrupted you; go on."

"There's nothing more to tell," said Mr. Cowle slowly. "The girl is mixed up in it—she's the daughter of the house, you know—a Miss Frith—and I mean to find out what she's doing. The diamond is the very centre of everything; and a girl like that doesn't mean an old man—a mere lodger—for no reason. I put my money on little Miss Frith that was; now Mrs. Lagden."

Frank said nothing; he only wondered, in a stunned fashion, what it all meant, and where this terrible diamond was. Perhaps, from that moment, he, too, determined to take up the chase of it, and to join himself as one more link to the long chain of men who had given their lives for it.

(To be continued.)

The PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA, JAPAN AND COREA are arranged in a special separate list.

THE MAPS AND PLANS

have been engraved by one of the most eminent Firms in Great Britain and are corrected and brought up to date. They consist this year of fourteen of the following:—

COLORED PLATE OF FLAGS OF FOREIGN HONGS

MAP OF THE FAR EAST

PLAN OF YOKOHAMA

PLAN OF KOBE AND HIRO

PLAN OF FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS, TIENTSIN

PLAN OF TSINGTAU (KIAOCHAU)

NEW PLAN OF DALNY

PLAN OF FOREIGN CONCESSION, SHANGHAI

PLAN OF HONGKONG (SHANGHAI) WITH INLET

Showing the EXTENDED SETTLEMENT

LARGE PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA

PLAN OF PEAK DISTRICT, VICTORIA

PLAN OF KOWLOON

NEW PLAN OF MANILA

PLAN OF SINGAPORE

PLAN OF PENANG

PLAN OF BATAVIA

HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

A larior, despatch-boat, 1,700 tons, 10 guns, 3,000 h.p., Comdr. O. D. Brook, cruising

Albion, battleship, 12,950 tons, 16 guns, Capt. Fremantle, cruising

Algerine, sloop, 1,050 tons, 6 guns, 1,100 h.p., Comdr. Rowland Nugent, en route Yangtsze

Amphitrite, 1st class cruiser, 11,000 tons, 18,000 h.p., Capt. Charles Windham, C.V.O., cruising

Blenheim, 1st class cruiser, 9,000 tons, 12 guns, 21,400 h.p., Capt. F. Stopford, en route Singapore

Bramble, gunboat, 710 tons, 6 guns, 1,300 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. C. O. M. Makins, Yangtsze

Britomart, gunboat, 710 tons, 6 guns, 1,300 h.p., Lieut.-Comdr. Thos. D. Pratt, Yangtsze

BANKS

RUSSO-CHINESE BANK

ORGANISED UNDER IMPERIAL DECREES OF 10TH DECEMBER, 1895.

CAPITAL Roubles 15,000,000
CAPITAL contributed by CHINESE GOVERNMENT 5,000,000 Keping Taels (EQUIVALENT TO 22,150,000 Stg.)RESERVE FUND Roubles 2,069,066
SPECIAL RESERVES Roubles, 1,700,000

HEAD OFFICE—ST. PETERSBURG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Andijan	Khabarovsk	Port Arthur
Batum	Kholkand	Samarkand
Blagovestchensk	Kiachta	Shanghai
Bodai	Kirin	Strelensk
Boukhara	Kobe	Tachkent
Bukh	Krasnoiarsk	Tohita
Chefoo	Kwantchou	Tlougotchak
Dalny	Moscow	Tielin
Heilin	Mouloun	Tientsin
Heikodato	Nagasaki	Tsitsikur
Hankow	Newchwang	Verchenskoudin
Harbin	Nichijoifka	Verny
Hongkong	Ouiaisai	Vladivostock
Irkutsk	Ourgi	Yokohama
Kalgan	Paris	Zoiskai Prista
Kamgar	Peking	

BANKERS.

LONDON—Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS—Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
BERLIN—Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG—M. M. Warburg & Co.
VIENNA—K. K. Priv. Osterr. Credit Anstalt für Handel Gouverne.

AMSTERDAM—Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co.

Local Bills discounted.

Special facilities for Russian exchange.

Foreign exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

HONGKONG BRANCH
TEMPORARY OFFICES WHILE NEW OFFICES IN PRINCES' BUILDINGS ARE BEING BUILT,
VICTORIA HOTEL BUILDINGS,
Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1903.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 18

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS £80,000
RESERVE FUND £75,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balance. On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4% per annum.

T. P. COCHRANE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May 1903.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED 1,125,000
PAID-UP 562,500
RESERVE FUND 60,000

BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balance. On FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months 4%
6% 34%
3% 21%
EVAN ORMISTON,

Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1903.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN (FORMOSA), LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

AUTORISED CAPITAL Yen 5,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD (Facing Duddell Street).

BRANCHES: AMOY, KODE, TAINAN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On current account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 5% per annum

6% 4%
3% 3%
S. SHIGENAGA, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1903.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, Gold \$7,902,173.37—about £1,640,000.

Capital and Surplus authorized, Gold \$10,000,000—£2,055,000.

HEAD OFFICE: 1, WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: THE EADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

Branches at:

SAN FRANCISCO, WASHINGTON, MEXICO, MANILA, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, YOKOHAMA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, and Agents all over the World.

London and Continental Bankers:

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LIMITED.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

CREDIT LYONNAIS, DRESDNER BANK, COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS, &c.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account and issues Fixed Deposit Receipts either in Gold or Silver at rates which may be ascertained on application.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

20, ES VIEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

CHARLES R. SCOTT,

Manager.

Hongkong, 15th December 1903.

BANKS

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF THE 12TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Shanghai Ths. 5,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Canton Peking

Chefoo Penang

Hankow Singapore

Tientsin.

The Bank purchases and receives for collection Bills of Exchange drawn on the above places, and sends Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities. Bills Discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

At 2% per annum on Current Account daily balances.

3% per annum on Fixed Deposits for 3 months.

4% 6% 12%
5% 7% 14%
6% 8% 16%
7% 9% 18%
8% 10% 20%
9% 11% 22%
10% 12% 24%
11% 13% 26%
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